NEW YORK, May 25. Although the day opened cloudy and threatening, the streets approaching the meat suspension bridge across East River, both in New York and Brooklyn, were thronged with people, and the grand ceremonies of the formal opening of the structare to the public began according to the published programme. President Arthur and his Cabinet officers, Governor Cleveland and other distinguished guests, had special escorts of police and military. Brooklyn was one mass of decoration and animation. Throughout the city there appeared to be a general surrender of business to sight-seeing and celebrating. The main business avenues. the heights, and many streets clear out into the suburbs, were decked most gayly with flags and bunting and flowers for the bridal with the city over the river. Public buildings, private houses, and the street cars and trucks fly the colors of all nations in honor of the opening of the "big bridge."

The following cut, which is a correct view of the massive structure, we are enabled to present to our readers through the courtesy of the Chicago Tribune:

New York and Brooklyn appeared to be rushing madly toward the bridge or toward points from which it could be seen.

The burning of fireworks began at eight o'clock and continued for an hour, during which time the heavens seemed ablaze with bursting rockets and shells. Upon each tower and from the middle of the bridge a perfect stream of colored meteors kept shooting up into the sky, to the amazement and delight of the tens of thousands of spectators on house-tops, docks and boats. Brooklyn was brilliantly illuminated, and the heights, viewed from the New York side, seemed aflame with light.

At nine o'clock the last rocket shot heavenward, and, with a tremendous parting salute from the steam whistles of the excursion boats, the crowds turned homeward. As far as they were concerned the celebration was over.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night there was another crush at the reception given to the President and other guests of Brooklyn's Mayor. There was no handshaking, the guests merely bowing their acknowledgments to the salutations. A number of minor accidents occurred during the day, but not of a serious character.

THE WORK. A TRIUMPH OF ENGINEERING SKILL. The great bridge is largely the product of the severe winter of 1866-7. During that winter the East River ferry-boats came to grief.

Brooklyn business-men embarking on a Fulton ferry-boat found themselves, after an hour's

cruising, in the vicinity of Hellgate. For days

Grade of roadway, 3% feet in 100 feet. Height of towers above roadway, 159 feet. According to the estimate at first made the bridge with the land required would cost \$10,-800,000. Its actual cost when completed will be about \$15,500,000.

THE BRIDGE TOLLS.

One horse or horse and man..... One horse and vehicle..... Two horses and vehicle... The Brooklyn bridge is the longest suspension bridge in the world. The Victoria iron bridge over the St. Lawrence River, which is 9.437 feet long; Maintenon Aqueduct, stone, 16,367; Parkesburg, W. Va., iron bridge, 7,645;

Bank Taxes.

ures that exceed it in length.

St. Charles, Mo., iron bridge, 6,5%, and th Firth of Tay bridge, 10,321, are the only struct

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24. The Attorney-General has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, no tax can be collected on the capital and deposits of National Banks since the first day of last January, and no tax on the capital and deposits of State banks or private banks since the 1st of last December. The Attorney-General says he is of the opinion that taxes are not assessable and collectable on the deposits and capital stock of National Banking Associations for the period between the date of the act

-Rev. Robert Collyer writes to a friend in Boston: "I am getting a pair of wings grown to fly across the sea this summer, and hide away among the moors and lie among the heather, you know." And further: "There is a little tavern, where the landlord knew my olks forty-five years ago; and I shall put up with that landlord for a spell, as t is a pleasant place and haunted by as pleasant ghosts as ever anybody didn't see; and I shall toddle through some woods I know of, between an old abbey and an old tower, where I used to go a courting."

-Mr. Wake Hubbell confesses to the Louisville Courier-Journal the authorship of the following spring poem: "Tis night! The tired traveler seeks repose, and all over the earth the silent stars keep watch. The birds are in the shady trees and hushed the winds and all the breeze; and watchmen, on their lonely beat, perambulate the quiet street. No sound is heard, save the gentle gnawing of the rat and the shrill murmun of the Thomas cat! Now softly up the window flows, and from it quick a bootjack goes! In front of that bright cottage door that Thomas Cat will sing no more!"

-The man who blows out the gas upon retiring is declared by the New York Commercial Advertiser to be the father to the boy who tries to ignite his cigarette by touching it to an electric

-At Austin, Texas, an Italian organgrinder with a monkey drew a crowd and the monkey, in attempting to kiss a pretty colored girl, bit her in the cheek. The Italian was arrested and fined for assault.

-A Cincinnati dry goods man won't advertise because so many other dealers do. He hasn't made a dollar for the ast ten years because so many other dealers have. - Cincinnati Enquirer

An old butcher way out in Missouri. With neuralgia, he suffered like fury St. Jacobs Oil banished

The pain which all vanished-And prevented a coroner's jury.

A cranky old man named Blake. Says St. Jacobs Oil "takes the cake." He gave it one test, And says its the best, Cure in the world for backache.

In Belfast, Me., the wife of the Rev. Mr. Libby, bed-ridden for two years, announces herself as suddenly cured by prayer.

THOUSANDS of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, draggingdown sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflammation, or ulceration. By druggists.

WHAT did the paper weight for!-New South. Probably for its ink-come .-Georgia Major.

Wrecks of Humanity, who have wasted their manly vigor and powers by youthful follies and pernicious practices, inducing nervous debility, impaired memory, mental anxiety, despond-ency, lack of self-confidence and will power, weak back, and kindred weaknesses should address with three letter pestage stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving unfailing means of cure, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Now THAT Arthur Sullivan is knighted, we shall expect no more musical works from him, for the good book tells us that when the knight cometh, no man can work. -Boston Transcript.

Twenty Years a Sufferer.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir-Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollars, with no benefit, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery" and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am yours, Wm. Ryder, 87 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Buying oil is a business that had better be marked with a *. It's a nasty risk .-Pittsburgh Telegraph.

A GENTLEMAN from Orwell, Pa., called my attention to Ely's Cream Balm as a remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. He was so earnest in asserting it to be a positive cure (himself having been cured by it) that I purchased a stock. The Balm has already effected a number of cures here. P. F. Hyatt, M. D., Bordentown, N. J.

VAULTING ambition-The design of th bank burglar .- Boston Star.

ROCK HILL, S. C .- Rev. J. S. White says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility. It restored me to strength and

The agents of an American circus had succeeded in procuring in Siam a sacred white elephant, which was to be placed on exhibition. Preparations had been made for his departure, but he died recently at Singapore.

Israel Weinstein, who sued the Pennsylvania Railroad at New York for \$30,000 for the loss of a leg in an accident, was refused damages because he traveled on a free pass.

THE musician, like the cook, makes his bread out of his do. - Boston Transcript. NEW BERN, N. C .- Rev. G. W. Offley

WOMAN'S FRIEND.

Having been troubled for many years with kidney

disease, with severe pains in my back and limbs-my

ankles were at times very badly swollen-I was advises

to go to the hospital for treatment, which I did on the

advice of a friend, but found no relief, at least only of a

temporary nature, and I had given up all hope of a

cure until my husband was advised to use Hunt's Rem-

edy by a friend that had used it and been cured of &

severe case of dropsy and kidney trouble. I procured

a bottle, and had not used one-half of the bottle before

I began to be better, no pain in the back, and the

swelling of my limbs commenced to go down, and my

appetite was much better, for I had become so bad

that all I ste distressed me very much. It was really

dyspepsia, combined with the other troubles, and I

have used four bottles, and am able to do my work and

attend to household duties which before had been a

burden to me, and I can only thank Hunt's Remedy

for the health and happiness which I now enjoy, and

esteem it a great privilege and duty to give you this

letter in behalf of my many suffering lady friends in

Boston and the country, and can only say in conclusion

that if you once try it you will be convinced as I was,

even against my own will, that Hunt's Remedy is in-

You are at liberty to use this for their benefit if you

Hotel Goldsmith, 1416 Tremont Street, Boston.

A BAGGAGE-MASTER'S PRAISE.

. R. H. BARNY, baggage-master on Eastern Rall

"I have used Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and

liver medicine, in my family for months. It was rec-

ommended by friends in Portsmouth who have been

cured of kidney troubles, and I find it just as repre-

sented and worth its weight in gold. My wife is using

it for dyspepsia, and has improved so rapidly that I

cheerfully indorse it as a family medicine of real merit,

"DRINK FAIR, BETSEY, WOTEVER YOU DO."
-Martin Chuzzlewis.

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We have made a specialty for five years of giving away as Premiums, to those who get up clubs for our goods, Dinner and Tea Sets, Gold Band Sets, Silverware, etc. Teas of all kinds, from 30 to 75 cents per pound. We do a very large Tea and Coffee business, besides sending out from 60 to 90 CLUB ORDERS each day. SILVER-PLATED CASTERS as Premiums with \$5, \$7 and \$10 orders. WHITE TEA SETS with \$10 orders. DECORATED TEA SETS with \$10 orders. OF CORATED TEA SETS with \$15. GOLD BAND or MOSS ROSE SETS of 44 pess., or DINNER SETS, of 106 pess., with \$20 orders, and a Host of other Premiums. Send us Postal and mention this Paper, and we will send you full Price and Premiums List. Freight Charges average 75 cents per 100 bs. to points West. OREAT LONDON TEA CO.,

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pages). \$1.00 per year. I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, New York City.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK has just published a book on

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AND HOW TO CURE THEM

which is offered FREE, postpaid to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to any disease of the throat or lungs. Mention this paper. Address

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I HKE SHENS Clover Hullers

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deed a woman's friend.

oad, Boston, says:

April 27, 1883,

and I would not be without it."

says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters. and consider it one of the best medicines

INCOMPETENCY—Fortunes derived from hotel-keeping.—New York Star.

REMARKABLE for overcoming diseases caused by impure water, decaying vegetation, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

SUN-SHOWERS must always be counted among raining beauties .- New York News.

A Cure of Pneumonia. Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could not live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering in its use a permanent cure was effected

FRED says that there is in New York a horse so balky that he "won't draw his own breath."

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, restlessness, worms. Tasteless.

COUGHS, COLDS AND SORE THROAT quickly relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

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Glenn's Sulphur Soap Is simply without parallel for wholesomeness, and in its purifying effects.

"Buchu-paiba." Complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases, irritation. \$1.

One pair of boots or shoes saved every year by

asing Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it.

Complete, permanent cure. Corns, bunions BON VIVANTS use Gastrine to prevent any disagreeable feeling after eating or drinking. Sold by druggists.

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will, when applied by the finger into the nos trils, be absorbed, effec tually cleansing the na sal passages of catarrh-alvirus, causing healthy flammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additioncolds; completely stores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial esults are realized by a few applications.
A thorough treatmen will cure. Unequaled for cold in the head. Agreeable to use. Send

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There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and antifebrile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal specifics, and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic for chills and fever, as well as dys-Hester's Bitters is the specific you need.

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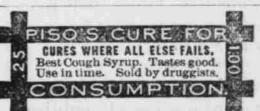
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The fact is well understood that the MEXICANMUS-TANG LINIMENT is by far the best external known for man or beast. The reason why becomes an "open secret" when we explain that "Mustang" penetrates skin, flesh and muscle to the very bone, removing all disease and soreness. No other liniment does this, hence none other is so largely used or does such worlds of good,

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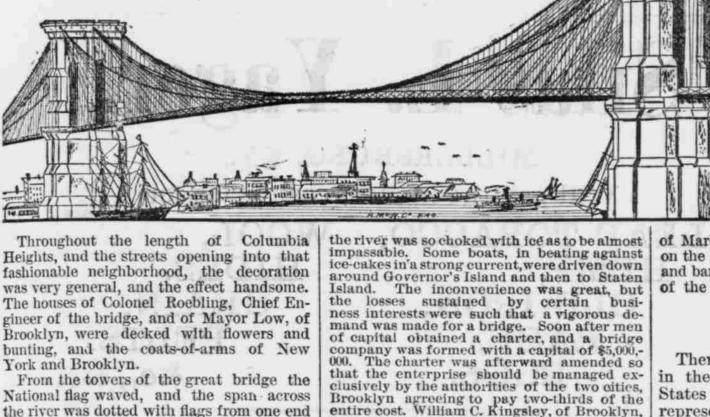
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COLEMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Newark, N. J. CTerms \$40. Positions for graduates; write for circular. Morphine Habit Cared in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cared. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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bunting, and the coats-of-arms of New York and Brooklyn. From the towers of the great bridge the National flag waved, and the span across the river was dotted with flags from one end to the other.

The Seventh Regiment, N. G., State of New York, Colonel Emmons Clark commanding, detailed as the military escort for the occasion, assembled at the armory in full uniform. A guard of twenty were detailed to march on either side the President's carriage. The command marched down Park and Fifth avenues to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the President's quarters,

where it was drawn up. The sidewalks along the route were lined with people. On Madison Square it was estimated that 10,000 people were gathered.

The President and invited guests occupied carriages, which were drawn up in line on the south side of the hotel. In the first carriage sat President Arthur and Mayor Edson. In the other carriages were Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Folger, Postmaster-General Gresham, Chandler, Attorney - General Brewster, Marshal McMichael, of the District of Columbia; Allen Arthur, T. J. Phillips, Surrogate Rollins, Governor Cleveland, Governor Ludlow, of New Jersey; Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont; Generals Stryker and Slocum; Governor Littlefield, of Rhode Island, and staff; General Carr and staff, Collector Robertson, Congressman Cox, Hon. William Windom and Speaker Keiferr State Senators and the Peruvian

The committee representing the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees escorted the President and Cabinet to their carriages, other guests falling into line and taking the carriages assigned them. When the carriages passed the Seventh Regiment the command presented arms. The military then broke into column and marched down Fifth avenue and Broadway to the City Hall Park, where the members of the Common Council re-

ceived the President and Cabinet. When the City Hall was reached the column halted, and those in the carriages took their places in the line on foot. The march over the bridge was a pretty sight as viewed from the roof of a neighboring building. The long line of soldiers in white and gold, with their guns flashing in the sunlight and the surging crowd of citizens, seemed to approach the New York tower very slowly. Contrasted with the size of the bridge, the multitudes upon it appeared almost insignificent. From below the procession which moved over the footway could scarcely be

In Brooklyn the parade was equally successful. In the column which started from the City Hall were the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, Mayor Low and the officials of the city Government; also the Society of Old Brooklynites: Major-General Hancock, commanding the military division of the Atlantic, and his staff; Commodore Upshur, commanding the naval station of the port of New York, and his staff; officers of the United States army and navy; the Brigadier-Generals of the Second Division, and their staffs; and prominent guests who had received are fifteen and three-quarter inches thick. In invitations to attend the opening ceremonies. All were under the command of General James Jourdan, the Grand Marshal of the day. The column marched through Remsen and Clinton streets, and over the bridge to the New York Tower, where the President was received and escorted to the Brooklyn station, where the formal opening ceremonies took place.

When the two columns met on the bridge National salutes were fired from Forts Columbus and Greene and the men-of-war. The chimes of Trinity and the bells of St. Paul and many other churches pealed out, and the steam vessels in the harbor blew their whistles.

A temporary flooring had been laid over that portion of the structure which will serve as a roadway for arriving and departing trains. To this part of the building the bulk of the spectators were consigned, the chairs on the north being reserved for Brooklyn, and those on the opposite for the gentlemen crossing the bridge with the chief dignitaries of the day.

It was half an hour after the time figuring on the programme when the real business of the hour began. Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan presided over the exercises, which were opened with music by the Twentythird Regiment Band, and prayer by Bishop Littlejohn. Then followed President W. C. Kingsley's presentation address, and the acceptance addresses by the Mayors of Brooklyn and New York. Levy played a cornet solo, and Abram S. Hewitt came after him with a long oration, of a historical charac-

Rev. Dr. Storrs made an eloquent oration, and then the exercises came to a close. The two cities had been duly and formally wedded, and the ærial highway

declared open to travel. In the evening the entire population of

Brooklyn agreeing to pay two-thirds of the entire cost. William C. Kingsley, of Brooklyn, deserves to be called the father of the great bridge. As early as 1865 he employed an engineer to draw plans and make estimates for a suspension-bridge, and when the time came for action he became the acknowledged leader of the enterprise. May 23, 1867, John A. Roebling was appointed Engineer. In September of the same year he made his report of surveys, plans and estimates. Work was commenced on the site of the foundation of the Brooklyn tower January 3, 1870. Engineer Roebling, however, did not live to see this work begun. In the summer of 1869, while at work on the location of the Brooklyn tower, an incoming ferry-boat collided with some timbers which crushed his foot, and he died of lock-jaw about two weeks later. His son, Washington A. Roebling, was called upon to take up and complete his father's great work. He was equal to the emergency. Although falling a victim to the "caisson disease" in December, 1871, he supervised the work from his sick room. He has never recovered his health and never will.

The construction of this gigantic cobweb for travel has furnished an episode of engineer-ing the magnitude of which few appreciate. The towers are 276% feet in height. The cables are anchored inland at a distance of 930 feet back from the towers on each side. The anchorages are triumphs of stone-masonry, 119 by 132 feet at the base and rising to an ele vation of 90 feet above high-water mark. Weighing about 60,000 tons each, they are of course capable of resisting an enormous strain from the cables. A stranger viewing the towers for the first time naturally asks: "How was it possible to obtain a proper foundation for such structures so near the water? The query is easily answered. The subma section of the tower was constructed above water in the open 'air and then sunk to its bed deep down in the sand or where the fishes were wont to disport. This was accomplished by the diving-bell and the air force-pump. The style of diving-bell used is called a caisson. It resembles nothing so much as an inverted chest. It must be lined with boller-iron, seamed air-tight, with means of ingress and egress for men and materials. By the use of this caisson many formidable difficulties have been surmounted and a perfeet foundation laid where the waves will wash their mighty bases for ages. The foundation is laid eighty feet below the surface of the river and the granite masonry is true to a hair's breadth. The cables sweep grace-fully over the top of the towers 276 feet in height. The bridge floor, which the cables sustain, is an immense steel framework consisting of two systems of girders at right angles to each other. The main girders, supporting the floor proper, are graceful trusses thirty-three inches deep, placed seven feet six inches apart. To these are six inches apart. attached four steel rope suspenders from the cables. Parallel and longitudinal trusses, with braces or stays, give the combination strength in every direction. At the towers the framework is firmly anchored. The weight of the central span of the entire suspended structure is 6,740 tons. It is estimated that at no timé will this weight be increased by cars, vehicles and passengers more than 1,380 tons, giving a total maximum weight of 8,120 tons. Of this enormous weight, 6,290 tons are sustained by the cables and 1.190 tons by the suspensory stays of steel wire ropes diverging from the tops of the towers to points four of the vertical trusses. These stays extend out from the towers 400 feet. They form important auxiliaries to the cables. The central avenue of the bridge is to be used as a

ten feet. The side avenues are occupied by cars moving from end to end by means of an endless wire rope operated by a stationary eneach cable there are 5,000 wires, the whole mass being subdivided into skeins or strands fashioned like skems of yarn or thread. Each cable contains nineteen of these strands of 278 wires each, and each skein is a continuous wire nearly 1,000,000 feet in length. The first man to cross from tower to tower was E. F. Farrington, the Master Mechanic of the enterprise, who made the trip August 25, 1876. Then the detail of the work went on, each day adding to the number of wires from tower to across, and all who desired could walk from one anchorage to the other over the tops of the towers and across the river. Then the cradles, ten in number, were got in position, so that the men engaged in the cable-making could regulate the wires, a matter of no small difficulty, since the atmospheric effects of the sun and wind were such that frequently the cables varied as much as half a foot in height in the course of a day. The deflections were, however, all overcome, and the last wire was run across October 15, 1878.

footway. Its width is nineteen feet, and it is

elevated above the avenues on the sides some

SOME STATISTICS. Construction commenced January 3, 1870. Bridge completed 1883. Length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches. Length of both land spans, (930 feet each), 1,860 feet.

Length of Brooklyn approach, 971 feet. Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet Total length of bridge, 5,989 feet. Width of bridge, 85 feet.

Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 15% inches. First wire run out May 29, 1877. Length of wire in four cables, exclusive of wrapping wire, 14,361 miles. Length of each single wire in cables, 3,579 Weight of four cables, exclusive of wrapping

wire, 3,588% tons.

Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet. Depth of tower foundation below high water, New York, 78 feet. Total height of towers above high water,

'Clear height of bridge in center of river span above high water, at 90 degrees Fahren-Height of towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.

of March 3, 1883, and January 1, 1883, nor on the deposits and capital of other banks and bankers for the period between the date of the same act and December 1, 1882.

Loading the Vaults.

There are 896 tons of silver coin lying in the large silver vault of the United States sub-treasury in this city. This represents a total valuation of \$32,568,-000, of which about \$22,000,000, or 620 tons, are in legal tender silver dollars. This immense deposit of silver coin is being increased steadily by corporations and merchants, who take advantage of their lawful privilege to exchange the bulk coin that comes into their possession in the course of trade for silver certificates. Trade dollars can not be thus exchanged, the Treasury Department not recognizing these coins as legaltender, but simply as bullion. The desire to get rid of silver coin, especially the heavy dollars, appears to be increasing among business men, and at the rate they are now pouring it into the subtreasury they are likely to fill the vaults completely in a short time. Of the twelve compartments in the large silver vault four or five contain as much as they will hold, and are tightly sealed up. The silver coin is packed away in stout cotton bags, \$1,000 in each bag, and in the largest full compartment there is \$6,010,000 in Bland dollars. In another compartment there is \$6,206,000 in dollars, and a tag on the sealed door of a third compartment informs the visitor that therein is \$3,200,000 in silver quarters. A bag of silver of the value of \$1,000 weighs fifty-five pounds. Mr. Floyd, the chief clerk in the sub-treasury, stated yesterday that there was an occasional day when no silver coin was brought there for redemption, but as a rule they received from \$10,000 to \$40,-000 in silver each day. "The business

men do not seem to want silver," remarked the old gentleman. The accumulation of gold at the subtreasury is also assuming large proportions. The amount locked up in the vaults of that institution yesterday was \$73,678,495. It takes \$542,600 of gold to make a ton. The gold is put up in bags of \$5,000 each, and packed away and sealed in iron compartments, which are made to hold just \$500,000. In one small room in the gold vault, the reporter was informed, there were \$40,-000,000 of gold coin sealed up. The great weight of gold and silver in the sub-treasury rests upon a floor of solid masonry and concrete, between twenty and thirty feet thick. Many business men who have more trade dollars than about fifteen feet apart along the bottom of they know what to do with, take such coin to the United States Assay-office, where it is weighed, and its value in bars is exchanged for it. The silver bars can be readily sold for legal tender paper money. Silver trade dollars to the amount of \$1,000 will bring about \$840 when thus converted into silver The cables suspended from the great towers | bullion. Its exact price depends upon the quality of weight and fineness and upon the market price of silver .-N. Y. Times.

-Several days ago a man named White was fatally injured by a fall from a telephone pole in Albany. Friday a physician made an autopsy and found tower, until finally a light foot-bridge was run that White's back between the shoulders had been broken, the spinal cord severed and the breast-bone in front fractured, proving that by his fall the man had been completely doubled. Despite these injuries White lived four days after the accident .- Troy (N. Y.) Times.

> -Hattie Hall, an employe of the Stark Paper Company, at North Bennington, Vt., found among waste papers while sorting them the other day a solitaire diamond ring. Its value is estimated at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Two other rings were found, the stones having been torn out of the settings by one of the machines through which they had passed .- Rutland Her-

THE MARKETS. CINCINNATI, June 2, 1883. LIVE STOCK-Cattle-common \$2 25 @ 3 50 Prime Creamery... FRUIT AND VEGETABLES-Potatoes per bar. from store 2 15 @ 2 50 Apples, prime, per barrel... 4 00 @ 4 50 NEW YORK. CHICAGO. FLOUR-State and Western ... \$3 50 @ 5 50% GRAIN-Wheat-No.2 red 1 15 @ 1 15% BALTIMORE. LOUISVILLE.

WHEAT-No. 2 red \$1 14 @